other hand they **differ** from, most Ungulates in **the** incisors *gro* ing **from** persistent pulps., a point in whieli tliey **resemble** i Rodentia. The **muffle** also is split as in those animals. T Hyraeoidea are peculiar in the fact that in addition f-o the caeci at- the junction of the small and large intestines, there are a pj of caeca (bird-like in being paired) some **way** down the lai intestine. The dorsal vertebrae are unusually **numerous,** 22. T adult dentition according to **"Woodward,**[1] who has recently € ainined the matter, is I •§- C (-J-) Pm -J M -§-, while the m: dentition is If C |- Pin-J."

The inclusion of the eanine of the **permanent** set of teeth, brackets signifies that it is the milk canine **which occasional**

Fia. 120.—Cape Hyrax. *Myrasx* ***cajpenazs.*** **x J.**

persists. It should further be remarked about the teeth tl they are both hypselodont and braehyodont, the extremes bei connected by intermediate forms. Another peculiarity of i genus is the dorsal gland, which is covered with hair of a differ* colour to that covering the body generally. This is present in species.

The genus *Syraw* (the most recent authority on the subj< Mr. Oldfield Thomas,[2] only allows one genus) is limited in range to Ethiopian Africa and to Arabia, including Palesti It does not reach Madagascar. Mr. Thomas allows fourteen spec with two or three sub-species.

[1] **M. F. Woodward "On the Milk Dentition of** ***ProcaMa (Htjrax} eapei*** **etc,"** ***Proc. Zool. Soc.*** **1892, p. 38.**

[a] **"On the Species of tlie Hyracoidea/' JfVoo.** ***Zool. Soc.*** **1892, p. 50.**